# Jasper Weekly Courier.

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For County " " 2 05
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## TO BUSINESS INVESTORS.

### Come to Jasper.

To honest, industrious men, or men of capital, seeking a location to establish themselves in business, we wish to whisper that Jasper presents superior inducements.

It is a town of about 1,800 inhabitants, surrounded by a fine agricultural country, which ships annually hundreds of cars of agricultural products—consequently subsistence is cheap.

It is under laid with a fine quality of semi-block coal, easily mined by drifting into any of the hills surrounding it. For steam purposes the pea coal from these mines is delivered anywhere in the town at fifty cents a ton, and is practically inexhaustible, lump coal is furnished in the coal house or bin, at any place in town, at from $1 30 to $1 75 a ton, according to quantity desired. The county gets its coal delivered for use in the court house and jail at $1.18½ a ton.

It is surrounded by a fine body of timber, of all kinds indigenous to the latitude.

Patoka river skirts the south and east sides of the town, and furnishes a never failing supply of water for manufactories along its banks. Good soft water is obtained in abundance for domestic uses any place in the town at a depth of from 20 to 30 feet.

A fine quality of good building gray sand-stone is quarried near the town. This stone has demonstrated its excellence by standing good for over 50 years the severe test of freezes and thaws in the pier of a bridge across Patoka river.

House patterns of good brick are delivered at $5 to $5 50 per 1,000, and smaller quantities at a slight advance, and building lumber, rough, at $15 per 1,000 feet; surfaced and seasoned at $20 to $30 per 1,000, as to quality.

The community is a liberal and intelligent one; with handsome and commodious Catholic and Methodist churches, and good public schools, and citizens, without exception, heartily welcome all new business enterprises.

It is the northern terminous of the Jasper and Evansville division of the L. E. & St. L. Ry. and has three trains each way per day.

The town has 16 manufacturing establishments using steam power, embracing 2 steam flour mills, 2 planing mills, 2 saw mills, 1 spoke factory, 1 stave and shingle factory, 1 furniture factory, 1 brewery, 1 machine shop, 4 wagon factories, and 2 brick-yards, which did a business last year aggregating over $275,000. It has three large well-stocked dry goods and general stores, and 2 smaller ones, 4 grocery stores, none of them extensive, 4 confectionaries, 3 shoe shops, a good photograph gallery, 2 book stores, 2 drug stores, 4 hotels, 2 printing offices, 1 state bank, 2 livery stables, and several other branches of business, all doing well, and 2 building associations of $100,000 and $50,000 capital respectively.

To persons who are seeking an investment for capital in manufacturing enterprises of any kind, and have skill and industry to apply to their business, Jasper presents rare inducements, and her citizens will extend a hearty welcome.

Among the branches of business which ought to be established here and would certainly pay, are a woolen mill, a small foundry, a large fruit connery, a good butter, and cheese dairy, a tiling factory, a handle factory, a good broom factory, a good pottery, a general produce dealer, who would pay cash for farm produce of all kinds in any quantity; another flour mill might possibly be made to pay, also, as over 50,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Jasper last year which it seems to us might have been made into flour here with profit, and the manufactured products shipped. It is probable, too, that a merchant with sufficient capital to carry a good stock of any single line of goods, would be able by his larger assortment of that line, and consequent lower purchases, to secure enough trade from the general stores abounding in the country to make it profitable—but this would be an experiment, while the others may be counted as certainties. At all events, if you are seeking a location, come and be one of us.

Huntingburg Argus.

Dan'l. J. Rausher, a farmer residing four miles west of this city, had five valuable hogs killed by lightning during one of the recent thunder storms.

C. C. Brown, proprietor of the Depot barber shop, was arrested and tried Wednesday morning charged with shaving on Sundays. He was fined $1 and cost.

A solution of a gill of carbolic acid in a bucket of water, sprinkled over the floors and yards of pig-pens, will assist in preventing bad odors and lessen the number of flies.

Huntingburg is experiencing a boom; not a flimsy western mush-room boom, but one that insures the permanency of the town. Gaze on the new buildings and judge for yourselves.

Dr. I. L. Milner, proprietor of the Rockport Fertilizer Factory, was in the city last week. While here he purchased the tobacco ashes of the old Rothert factory on Fourth street, which will be used for fertilizing purposes.

The gas area of Indiana is 165 miles long and 65 miles wide, and contains 381 paying wells. The daily aggregate flow of gas is 600,000,000 feet, of which probably 100,000,000 are wasted. The average flow of gas per well is 1,500,000 feet. Seventy-nine manufactories have located in Indiana in the past two years on account of the discovery of gas.

## IMMORTAL HEROES.

### Sketches Of Patriots Who Set The Revolution In Motion.

Evansville Courier.

How many who heard the Declaration of Independence read last week can recite the names of the signers? How many can even tell the number of men who dared to put pen to paper at the bottom of that bold pronunciamento of revolutionary principles?

Almost without exception the men who set in motion the main springs of what was to be the American free government of to day were men of the highest cearacter, intellectually and socially. Most of them were wealthy. Many of them were aristocrats, by birth, education and environment closely allied to the British Crown, to which they were soon to renounce allegiance. By that step they severed ties of consanguinity as well as of political association, relinquishing hereditary rights and jeopardized their own property and lives and those of their families.

The last of them did not die until 1832, a time within the memory of men now living. In that year died Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, only thirty years before our civil war. The venerable Simon Cameron, who has just passed away in Pennsylvania, could easily have known him and probably did. Consequently, the signers of the Declaration of Independence had almost a living interest for the early members of this generation, and there is no reason why they should be remembered by us only as names in a list, or forgotten altogether.

A WEALTHY SIGNER.

It may surprise many persons to know that when Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, already mentioned, pledged himself as one of Maryland's signers to the cause of liberty, he was offering to sacrifice the largest private fortune in America. He was not only the richest but one of the courtliest, best educated and most progressive men in the colonies. How many persons know that he was one of the original projectors and founders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? He was an able political pamphleteer. His writings, under the name of "The First Citizen," received the formal thanks of the Maryland Legislature while their authorship was still unknown. He served several times as United States Senator, and when he died he was the last of the survivors of the signers of the Declaration. His funeral was an historical event.

Interesting to those who have seen the autographs is the fact that Charles Carroll's signature is the only one to the Declaration which is followed by the name of a place of residence. Mr. Carroll put it there to emphasize the fact of his patriotism by preventing any possibility of another Charles Carroll being mistaken for him.

Then there was Philip Livingston, of New York, a man of great wealth and distinguished ancestry, a direct descendant of a Regent of Scotland, a King of the Hebrides and the Earl of Livingston, in Scotland. His father was the founder of Livingston Manor on the Hudson. Philip himself was the most prominent merchant of New York City. He was the friend and correspondent of Edmund Burke, and Burke's friendship for America and defence of her cause were due to Livingston's lucid explanations. Before the war Livingston was for nine terms an Alderman for the eastern wards of New York. He was a member of the first State Senate of New York, and died in the Senate Chamber at Albany. His losses by the war were very great, but his patriotism never wavered.

Francis Lewis, the substantial merchant of New York City, who had received 5,000 acres of land for his distinguished services in the French and Indian war, was another noteworthy person of the time. His wife died of the treatment she received in a British prison and he was hunted for with spies, while his entire fortune was swept away and his country residence on Long Island was razed to the ground.

President John Witherspoon, the great executive of Princeton College, who raised it from obscurity and penury to the first rank among educational institutions, left an imperishable name aside from his services to American Independence. He was an eloquent preacher a writer of standard books on theology and recognized in Europe as one of the first educators of his age before the battle of Lexington was fought. He continued to be a Member of Congress until 1782, at the close of the war.

LITERARY, LEGAL AND SCIENTIFIC SIGNERS

A poet, a literary man and a polished gentleman was Francis Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania, whose agreeable verses were so well known in England that the Ministry rewarded him with a lucrative office. His humorous ballad, "The Battle of the Kegs," has a lasting place in English literature. His mother was a daughter of the Bishop of Worcester and his family was of high social standing in England and America.

Richard Stockton, of New Jersey was also famous outside his patriotic record. He was then the best known lawyer in America. As early as 1764 he had been made a sergeant at-law, in those times a position of high distinction in his profession. In 1766, when he visited England, he found that his fame had preceded him and he was received everywhere with the greatest respect. The Marquis of Rockingham, ex-Prime Minister, sought his advice about American affairs and was his host for ten days. The Earl of Lenen entertained him elaborately. At Edinburgh he was formally received by the Lord Provost, and the citizens by unanimous vote conferred the freedom of the city on him in recognition of his great learning. He was a friend of the King, who made him Supreme Court Judge of New Jersey. Still he cast his lot in with the American patriots, saw his great State seized and ruined, and finally died from the effects of brutal treatment while he was a prisoner in the hands of the British.

To how many persons is it known that Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire, being one of the first members of Congress to vote for the Declaration of Independence, was also the first American physician to discover the virtues of the now universally used drug, quinine. He was eminent for his surgical skill before the war broke out, and was afterward Supreme Court Judge in New Hampshire and that State's first Governor.

There was William Whipple, also of New Hampshire, who started as a poor cabin boy and was a sailor until he was twenty-nine years old. He educated himself, became a prosperous merchant, raised and commanded troops for the Revolutionary Army, rose to be a Brigadier General, fought bravely at Saratoga, and after the Revolution became a Judge in the highest court of his State, and was president of the commission which settled the Wyoming dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Stephen Hopkins, whose tremulous signature is familiar to every person who has seen the Declaration, was Chief Justice of Rhode Island before the war, and he was the first abolitionist. He introduced a bill in the Colonial Legislature to prohibit the importation of slaves, and carried out his ideas practically by giving freedom to all the slaves he owned. Besides all this he was a great mathematician, and his name will go down in scientific history as the observer of the transit of Venus in June, 1761. He was one of the founders of the public library at Providence, a member of the American Philosophical Society and the founder and patron of the free schools of Providence.

The trembling of his hand when he signed the Declaration was not due to fear—to which he was a stranger—but to palsy. He was a sufferer from that malady for many years.

SCHOLARLY SIGNERS.

William Ellery, another Rhode Islander, was one of the foremost Greek and Latin scholars of his day. His familiarity with classical literature was considered extraordinary, and he died with a volume of Cicero in his hand. He, too, was an abolitionist. After the war he was Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

William Floyd, the rich farmer of Setauket, L. I., who was the first signer from New York, had great business capacity. He saved the State of New York from bankruptcy in 1779, restored its credit, and put its financer on a sure foundation. He was a Presidential elector in 1820, when he was 86 years old.

There were college graduates among the signers. Robert Treat Paine, whose maternal grandfather was Gov. Treat, of Connecticut, was a graduate of Harvard, and, in common with John Adams and John Hancock, had been tutored by Lovell, one of the famous coaches of that time. Paine, besides holding Legislative and other State places of honor, was a noted wit and the prosecutor of Capt. Preston and his men. He was one of those who helped to frame the Constitution of Massachusetts, which was adopted in 1780.

Another Harvard graduate was Elbridge Gerry, whose social prominence has been maintained by the Gerrys of New York and other cities to the present day. Elbridge Gerry especially attracted the hatred of the British by advocating resolutions against Governor Hutchinson which ultimately resulted in his removal. These were the resolutions for which Benjamin Franklin argued before the English Privy council, and because he was greatly insulted at the meeting took off the suit of clothes which he wore, declaring he would not put them on again until America was recognized. It was just ten years before he had the pleasure of donning that suit again. Gerry inadvertently caused one of the hottest political wars of this day by remaining in France as a representative of the Joint Commission—himself, Charles Colesworth Pinckney and John Marshall—while his confreres came home indignant. This resulted in the bitter Federalist and Republican controversy.

Benjamin Rush, the famous Philadelphia physician, was a graduate of Princeton. When the yellow fever scourge of 1793 almost depopulated Philadelphia he founded the Philadelphia Dispensary, still one of the noted institutions of its kind. He was also a distinguished college professor, occupying three chairs in Dickerson College, the Medical College of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania University.

Oliver Wolcott, who after signing the Declaration, was appointed by Governor Turnbull to command the Connecticut militia and consequently aided in the capture of Burgoyne, then was made a general and later Governor of Connecticut, was a graduate of Yale College.

FARMERS AND SHOEMAKERS.

Roger Sherman, on the other hand, was apprenticed to a shoemaker and suffered all the hardships of poverty in his early days, but nevertheless became one of the most remarkable men of the Revolutionary period. He was one of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence, was a delegate of the Continental Congress and afterward Mayor of New Haven and Treasurer of Yale College, which conferred the degree of A. M. upon him for his great patriotism.

William Williams, another sturdy citizen of Connecticut, had the nerve to vote for the constitution against the wishes of his constituency, but they saw the wisdom of his course later on and gave him distinguished honors. He was one of those who did not hesitate to sacrifice his own convenience and his property to great cause. When Rochambeau came to help the American colonists Williams gave up his house to the use of the French officers and contributed more than a thousand dollars to take up Colonial scrip, which proved worthless.

Samuel Huntington, the son of a Connecticut farmer, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of his state, then Lieutenant Governor and finally Governor.

Pennsylvania's delegates included many men whose talents have left lasting benefits to that Commonwealth. Robert Morris, who was on the Congressional "Secret Committee," and lent $10,000 to help buy food for Washington and his soldiers in the trying times of the crossing of the Delaware. Morris also founded the Bank of North America of Philadelphia, one of the most stable financial institutions of the country even up to this time, and, in 1781, when the Government could not borrow a cent on its own credit, he advanced the money for the campaign of that year, which ended in the capture of Cornwallis. Washington wished to make him Secretary of the Treasury, but he declined and suggested Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed. Notwithstanding all his financial ability Robert Morris died comparatively poor, having made unfortunate investments in New York lands, which he expected would be taken up by emigrants from the Old World.

George Clymer, another Philadelphian, was placed in command of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee, helped found a leading Philadelphia bank, and as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, helped to frame the Criminal Code, by which the penitentiary system was introduced in the State. At York, Pa., he raised and drilled the first volunteer corps of the State, which led to the formation of the military associations with a pledged membership of twenty thousand.

James Wilson, though born in Scotland, heartily espoused the American cause, and was a delegate from Pennsylvania with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Willing to the General Congress, and he was a leading lawyer in the highest tribunal in the State.

George Ross, a young Pennsylvanian from Lancaster, was honored with the task of drawing up the instructions for the Pennsylvania delegation.

ARISTOCRATIC SIGNERS.

From Virginia came some of the most determined patriots among the signers. George Wythe, whose life up to thirty years of age was spent in dissipating a large fortune, afterward settled down to the study of law, became Chancellor of Virginia and backed the efforts of Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee and Peyton Randolph, in demanding free government for the colonies. He was also associated with Thomas Jefferson and Edmond Pendleton in codifying the laws of Virginia.

Thomas Nelson, though sprung from one of the wealthiest and oldest families of Virginia, and sent to London to be educated, returned to America determined to help in throwing off the British yoke. He founded the militia organization for the protection of his State, was afterwards Brigadier General and Commander-in-Charge of the Safety of the State, and was a colleague of Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee in their fight for independence.

Carter Braxton, a rich aristocrat and member of the last House of Burgesses before Gov. Dunmore was forced to abdicate, was one of the first to sign the Declaration and to advocate the non-importation retaliatory agreement against Great Britain.

Thomas McKean, of Delaware, was appointed by the Crown Attorney-General of his native colony when he was only twenty-three years old. He was of such great ability that in 1777 he held at the same time the offices of Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and President of Delaware. He drafted Delaware's State Constitution, was for nine years after the war Pennsylvania's Governor, for twenty years its Chief Justice.

A record almost as brilliant was that of Samgel Chase, of Maryland, who was a member of the Colonial Assembly when he was only twenty years old. After the war in which he did good service, he was Chief Justice of Maryland, and for fifteen years represented it in the United States Senate.

Among the other distinguished signers was Mathew Thornton, of New Hampshire, a rich surgeon, Speaker of the Provincial Congress and Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, William Paca, of Maryland, was Chief Justice of his State and after the war United States District Judge. Cæsar Rodney was the heir of great estates along the Delaware river, and known as a literary man and able essayest before the war broke out. John Hart, of New Jersey, was a planter who owned thousands of acres and was ruined by signing the Declaration.

George Read was for many years Chief Justice of Delaware. He was so conscientious that when he was admitted to the bar he voluntarily gave up his share of his father's large fortune to his brothers and sisters and made his own way in the world. The people of Western North Carolina had such confidence in John Penn, one of the signers from their State, that they made him absolute dictator during the troublous times of the Revolution.

Edward Rutledge was Governor of South Carolina after the war and United States Senator. Button Gwinnett, of Georgia, was unfortunate enough to fight a duel with Col. McIntosh, who defeated him for Brigadier General. Gwinnett was killed. Dr. Lyman Hall, of Connecticut, then of Georgia, of which he was Governor, lost all his property by confiscation.

George Walton, born of poor parents and apprenticed to a carpenter, educated himself into a first-class lawyer, became a member of Congress, Colonel of the Georgia militia, and then Governor and Chief Justice of the State. John Morton, the delegate from Pennsylvania, who gave the casting vote which made that delegation declare unanimously in favor of the independence of the colonies, had been born poor. The father of Thomas Hayward, Jr., was the richest planter of South Carolina. Arthur Livingston was the first Governor of the State of South Carolina and a member of Congress. His large fortune was lost in the Revolution.

Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, was known as one of the handsomest and richest men of his day. He not only rose to be Mayor General, but devoted his three sons to the cause, and lost nearly all his possessions.

## Harrison As A Free Trader.

Under Harrison's administration a contract has just been let to an English firm for $550,000 enamelley brick to be used in the court of the new Congressional Library. The English brick were given preference over Philadelphia enamelled brick, because they were "cheapest and best." They would cost more than the home-made brick but for the fact that the government does not pay the Tariff tax on them. Here is a practical illustration of the results of unrestricted trade. The government, under Harrison's administration, buys enamelled brick in the cheapest and best market, just as every individual would do if there were no Tariff laws to force him to buy in the dearest and poorest market.

But is this the way the Harrison administration "encourages home industries?" Do the Philadelphia makers of enamelled brick call this "backing of your friends?" Probably not. Yet the Harrison administration in thus stultifying itself, has acted wisely and with the ordinary business prudence observed by individuals in their private business, paradoxical as the statement seems. If Pennsylvania brick-makers cannot turn out as good an article as the English brick makers do, on account of defects in the quality of the clay used, or in the secret of mixing and burning, or in the art of enamelling, or for other causes, natural and artificial, which human skill cannot overcome, it is perfectly clear that the business of making enamelled brick should be left to localities where these obstacles to economic success are not insuperable. The Philadelphia capital employed in enamelled brick making should seek other fields of industry—and they are innumerable—where articles of commercial value can be produced cheaper, because of favorable natural conditions, than the same articles can be produced in England. Then, when the Government of the United States, or any citizen of the United States, goes to England for enamelled brick, because it can be had better and cheaper in that market, we may be sure that England and English merchants will come to the United States for such articles of commercial value as we produce better and cheaper than they can be produced in England. That is Free Trade, and it is common sense trade. It is the universal practice in the every day economies of The People. We go to the stores where we can buy clothing and food and fuel, best and cheapest. In buying these 550,000 brick in England, because they are better and cheaper than the Philadelphia brick, the Harrison administration has given a forcible object lesson, teaching the wisdom of leaving trade subject entirely to natural laws. Having the power to break down the tariff wall where it interferes with getting the best value for the Government's money, Harrison's administration has done so in this brick transaction just as Cleveland's administration did in the army blanket transaction, which Harrison condemned so bitterly in his speeches during the campaign.

The Sugar Trust during the seventeen months of its existence has divided among its members something over $20,000,000. To do this it froze out small refineries, thus destroying competition and at the same time reducing the wages of its own employes down to a starvation rate. If it were not for a Protective Tariff there would be no Sugar Trust, nor any other kind of Trust. A Protective Tariff means a law that protects the owners of Trusts and Monopolies in the right to get labor out of its employes at a price only sufficient to prevent them from starving, while it plunders The People of the whole country at its pleasure.

## Debt Paying Religion.

Boonville Enquirer.

A heap of noise is made about the fellow who attends the ball, circus or theatre, which is right of course; but then we hear so few words about the loud and long-praying, pious scamps who never pay their debts. What a blessed thing it would be if many would seek and find a debt paying religion. Those who are not sinners in this line need not duck their heads.